#### INSURANCE.

#### INSURANCE.

THE Fire & Marine German Bitters INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF WHEELING.

INCORPORATED IN 1837 TAKES BISKS AT THE LOWEST RATES ON Buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture and Merchandize, and against all dangers attending the Transportation of Goods on rivers, seas, lakes, canals and railroads.

JOHN F. HOPKINS, Secretary DIRECTORS.

Robert Orangle, Daniel Lamb,
Robert Morrison, J. O. Acheson,
S. Brady, James Dalzell,
John Donlon, Samuel Ott,
The office of the Company has been removed
to No. 50 Main street.
Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to by the President or Secretary. apr21 THE

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK, HAS THE LARGEST CASH CAPITAL OF ANY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA,

Its Net Assets Jan. 1st, 1864, being \$3,210,467.01.

FIRE AND INLAND POLICIES issued upon the mostressonable terms and LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID on application to W. P. PETERSON, Agent.
Office on Main St., next door to M. & M. Bank.
apri

rennsylvania Insurance Co. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIRECTORS:

N. Voegtly, Jr., Jacob Painter, Robert Patrick, Rody Patterson, Henry Sproul, Henry Gerwig, Alex. Negley, Jas. H. Hopkins, J. C. Lappe, G. A. Colton, A. J. Jonos, A. A. Carrier, J. Grier Sproul.

N. VoegTLly, Jr., Pres't.

J. GREER SPROUL, Sec'y.

"His above Company having appointed the undersigned their Agent for Wheeling, and vicinity, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Eald Companies are well known to be first class offices. Takes risks at the lowest rates on buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture, Merchandise, and against all the perils of the Rivers and Seas.

Alliosses promptly adjusted.

N. C. AETHUR, Agt.

Diffice No. I M'Lure House.

FRANKIN INSURANCE COMP'Y OF WHEELING, VA. CAPITAL - - \$150,000. DIRECTORS:

John Reid, T. P. Shallcross, Geo. K. Whest, Geo. Mendel, John Zeockier, Sam' McClellan, G. W.Frangheim, Jas. N. Vance, Alex. Laughlin.

"HIS OMPANY having been duly organized, are I prepared to take risks at fair rates on buildings of all kinds, merchandise, manufacturing establishments, inruiture, steamboats and cargoes on the Western and the control of the contr meute, furniture, steamboats and cargoes on the Western rivers and lakes, and also on the lives of persons for a term of years. This Company offers superior inducements to farmers, whereby they can be insured for three years at reduced rates. This being a home institution, composed of some ninety-four stockholders, most of whom are among our best bu siness men, recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage.

patronson
Applications for insurance win Applications for insurance win tended to by the Secretary.
Office, No. 1 McLure House, being the same for merly occupied by Adams Express Company.
N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary.

N. C. AETHUR Agent for paying Pensions. Office No. 1, McLure House, being the same office formerly occupied by Adams Express Company.

#### TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BE INSURED

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York-FIRE AND INLAND. Case Capital (paid in)... Assets 1st August, 1868... Three-fourths of the nett profits declared to Policy Holders annually.

remiums declared for the year ending August, 1863. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-

among the ASSURED.

FORTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK will insure \$1,000

## CITIZENS'

#### Fire, Marine & Life Ins'nce Co. OF WHEELING, VA.

John List, L. S. Delaplain, Michael Reilly, Jacob Berger, E. M. Norton, Thos. Sweeney, A. B. Oaldwell, J. O. Harbour, And P. Woods.

This Company is owned and managed by many of our most wealthy and influential Merchants. Their office has lately been removed to No. 7, McLure House Building, and is fully organized and prepared to take risks on Frame and Brick Buildings, Manufacturing Establishments, Stocks of Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., &c. On Hulls of Steamboats, Barges, Flatboats, and their cargoes, upon the Western rivers; and on Steamships, Steamboats and Salling Vessels, and their cargoes, upon the lakes; also on Lives, at reasonably low rates and accommodating terms.

W. W. SHRIVED

W. W. SHRIVER, Sec's. Compan's Office, No. 7, M'Lurs House Building doc'-19

#### Something New.

D. J. A. BOICE'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIO AND ANTI-ASTHMATIC-The only certain cure for Dyspeptia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Discass of the Kidney's, Chronic or Nervous Debulity, and all discasses arising from an impatred or discassed Stomach or Liver, such as Constipation, Heartburn, Nausca, Fullness and Weight in the Stomach, Four Belchings, Fullness of Sho d to the Head, Staking or Futtering at the Pit of the stomach, Fluttering and Pripitation of the Heat, Duli Pain in the Head, De Beient Perspiration, Burning of the Palmrof the Humds and Solve of the Pet, Sathma, Neuralgis, and Twitching of the Nerves. Also an Effectual Remedy in Female Suppressions, Irregularities and Weaknesses.

Weaknesses.

Many testimonials of its curse might be given, but the best syndeuce is a trial of its wittue. Sold by all the Druggists in Wheeling and Bridgepori, and Druggists generally.

Prepared by BOLD & WILLIAMS, jell if Wheeling Island, West Virginia.

REST IN PEACE DANA'S EXTERMINATOR kills Bedbugs, Dana's Exterminator kills Rats, Dana's Exterminator kills Mice, Dana's Exterminator kills Rosehes, Dana's Exterminator kills Ants. Dana's Exterminator is better than Costar's. GRAHAM'S DRUG STORE,

# Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XII.

WHEELING, W. VA. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1864.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLET NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATIONS A PURE TONIC MEDICINETI

DR. HOOFLAND'S PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WILL effectually cure Liver Complaint, Byspepsia, Janndico, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Ridneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disguat for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Bour Eructations, Sinking or Fiuttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming or the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart. Ohoking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skiz, and Eyes, Pein in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of spirit, And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c., &c. They contain

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY. They will Cure the above Diseases in Ninetynine cases out of a Hundred!

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of

#### Hoofland's German Bitters! (PURELY VEGETABLE,)

(PURELY VEGETABLES)

Hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrams in the shape of poor whisky, vilei, compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachies and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and high-bellied legs, under the modest appellation of bitters, which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years' trial by the American public, and their reputation and sale are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent Glergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, and Citizens, testifying, of their own personal anowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of those Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITU DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL!

DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS! DO YOU WANT ENERGY! DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL! DO YOU WANT A BEISK AND VIGOROUS FEEL-

#### Hoofland's German Bitters!

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Ency-clopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Prom J. Newton Brown, D. D., Edilor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend
Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of
their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason, why a man may not testify to the benfit
the believes himself to have received from any simple
preparations, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's
German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of
this city, because I was prejudiced against them for
many years, under the impression that they were
chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my
friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of
the prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and
long continued debility. The use of three bottles
of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present
year, was followed by evident reliet, and testoration
to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had
not felt for six months before and had almost despaired of regulating. I ther "ye us God and
my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J.N. 47 INBROWN.

Philadelph s.June 28, 1861.

#### IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS!

Those having Friends in the Army We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's Gorman Bitters" will cure nine-tents of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs

readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digastive organs are speedily resnoved. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our solders, bundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost. We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23d, 1862.

MESSAS. JONES & KYAMS.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery and under the immediate command of Captain E. B. Ayers. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great chility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 98th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain as spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a moresid down, it was immeniately thrown us again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my

f was carcely able to swarow and manifely thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under such circumstances, and, accordingly, the physicians, who have been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, trankly told me they could do no more for me, and adv. cd me to see a clergyman, and to mairs such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaitance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbrown, of Sixth street, below Arch, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have already gained ten pounds, and I feel sangains of being per mitted to rejoin my wife and daughters, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Hoyal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to our Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of sgain clasping to my bosom these who are the dearest to me in life. Very truly yours,

ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above state-

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to bealth.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, Ist New York.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C. 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVADIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCE, ist Artillery, Battery F.
J.B. FASKWELL, Co. B. 3d Vermont.
HENRY E. JEROME, do do
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WAED, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 73d New York.
ANTHANIES B. THOMAS, O. F, 95th Penn.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermout.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Penn.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is the wrapper of each bottle. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

NO. 631 ARCH STREET Principal Office and Manufactory,
JONES & EVANS, [Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,] PROPRETORS.

three months. one month ..... ... by City Carriers, per week...
TRI-WEEKLY, one year....... three months ... WEEKLY, one year.....

six months .... ADVERTISING PRICES.

One Square, one time..... Business or Professional Cards not changeable on the first or fourth pages, \$20 per year; \$12 for

Marriage, Death and Religious Notices, 75 cents.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.

other advertising payable in advance. The above terms were agreed upon by the propri-etors of the *Intelligencer* and *Register* on Friday the 8th inst., to take effect on Monday, July 11th, 1864

#### SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond papers of the 16th instant contain the following extracts:

FROM THE ARMIES IN GEORGIA. From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.
Mr. William C. Barnes, of the Southern
Express Company, has obligingly furnished

extend from Louisville to the Chattabootchie River, though Nashville is his proper base. His movement so far into the intrice of the Confederacy is certainly the boldest, not to say the most reckless, on record, not excepting even the advance of Napoleon upon the city of Mosoow. Such an opportunity for destroying or annihilating an army has never been offered to an opposing for and if something is not now opposing foe, and if something is not now done in the "gobbling up" business, so mu b talked of during the war, we shall think there is a sad want of combination and co operation among our military leaders. Sherman is now, as it were, in a net or cul de sac, and if he and his whole army are not brought to grief, it will certainly

not be for the want of temerity on his part.
With his communications cut for a few days or weeks, Sherman would be forced to retreat, which, in view of the impover-ished condition of the country behind him, would prove as disastrous as a further advance. Before he could reach Nashville his army would be measurably destroyed, and be might not find it safe to remain even on this side of the Ohio. \* \* \* Let us have mutual aid and hearty co-operation among all our leaders, at least so long as the dastard foe shall pollute our

soil with his unballowed footsteps. That Sherman may be the first victim of such

twenty-four men left Johnston's army for the purpose of breaking up a band of thirthe purpose of oreasting up a band of thr-ty desperadoes, composed of tories and Yankee soldiers, who were committing every species of depredation upon the families of Murray county.

Mr. McGarrab says that on Monday last

a portion of the detachment encountered this band of thieves and robbers, and one of the guides of the detachment, Peeples, was killed, and seven of the ene-my were killed and wounded, that on the next day the remainder of the band was attacked at Spring Place, and seventeen more of the thieving scoundrels were killed and wounded.

He says all the means that devlish malignity can invent, or Yankee ingenuity suggest, are resorted to, to punish, bacass, vex and break the spirit of the people. He also stated that printed orders from Sher-

Foster, commanking United States forces on Morris Island, relative to placing some Yankee prisoners in range of the fire directed upon Charleston, with no other view than of killing and frightening the non-combatants and women and children of the city. This turns out (as is usual with the Yankee when they get the worst of a case,) to have been but a garbled copy, or only a part of the correspondence that passed on the occasion. The Charleston papers published the correspondence in full, and give for the first time the closing letter of Gen. Jones, which was very ingeniously ommitted in the correspon-dence given in the Yankee journals, This

murderous design of the enemy, in allowing the refugees to return to their homes, during an interval of perfect cessation 5 00 from fire, and then when they had returned at successful and without notice to revive its wicked fury. We give that portion of his letter that refers directly to the bombardment, or more properly the firing upon

the city of Charleston: Independently of the declaration of Maj. Gen. Gilmore that his purpose was to reach "the heart of the city," the manner in which the fire has been directed from the commencement shows beyond doubt that its object was the destruction of the ... 8 00 city itself and every part of it, and not, as you assume, to destroy certain naval and military works in and around it. For if the works you mention have been the marks, the fire has been so singularly wild and maccurate that no one who has ever

witnessed it would suspect its object.

The shells have been thrown at random, at any and all hours, day and night, fall-All yearly advertisements payable quarterly, all they are sure agreed upon by the propritors of the Intelligencer and Register on Friday the thinst., to take effect on Monday, July 11th, 1864 time upon any particular locality, as would have been the case if directed upon a par-ticular fixed object for night firing, but they have searched the city in every direc-tion, indicating no purpose or expectation, on the part of those directing the fire, of accomplishing any military result, but ra-ther the design of destroying private prop-From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Mr. William C. Barnes, of the Southern Express Company, has obligingly furnished us with late Atlanta papers in advance of the mails. We get from them the following relative to the situation at Atlanta:

SHERMAN'S POSITION.

The Atlanta Appeal, treating of Sherman's position, says:

In his work on military science, General Halleck lays it down as a principle that "deep lines are dangerous." Sherman is just such a line as the author must have had in his mind's eye. It may be said to extend from Louisville to the Chattahocthie River, though Nashville is his proper base. His movement so far into the interior of the Confidences it needs to be design of destroying private property and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and chilling and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women datchil then due it satisface in their accustomed bed soldier or laborer engaged thereon. But it has damaged a number of private houses in the heart of the city, and killed and wounded some non-combatants. Indeed, it seems that, with the exception of as old

derers. He knew that the climate of the country immediately around Charleston was considered deadly, at that season of the year, to white persons, and that if any poor people, unable to procure residences in the sparsely settled interior, had fied on the sparsely settled interior. You are not elected to that office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you are not elected to that office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the office in order that you may invite to the o

On the 27th of October, after an interval ing to Richmond! and who is there to at of more than two mouths, without a word tend to Lincoln and Seward, to Annapolis

t are actuated by no such purpose.

By your long residence in and near this city, you especially have accurate knowledge of the location of the works in question—and if, after you receive this letter, your fire is directed as it has been heretofore, I shall be confirmed in the belief that your object is not what you assert it to be, but simply the destruction of private property and the lives of non-combatants." The Charleston Mercury, in endorsing

Gen. Jones' letter, says:
Gen. Jones' shows conclusively, that if
the fire were confined to the objects against

f it were so, it would ill become any officer of your Government to raise the question. For it would fall so immeasurably short of the innumerable crimes perpetrated by your armies, with the approval and sauction of your Government, that in comparison with them it would seem like the tenderest care that a mother could bretow upon a child. Your government has re-tained at the head of one of its armies a General whose conduct in this war has acquired for him such notorious infamy that his name is a byword and a reproach in every land where the events of the war

its armies a general who publishes to the world, and instructs his officers that for the loyal people of the Southern Confederacy "death is mercy, the quicker he or she is disposed of the better," that "Satan and the rebellious saints of Heaven tan and the rebellious—saints of Heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punish-ment," and that "to such as would rebel against a government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal cost, and will yet cost, tears and precious would not be unjust." The officers of such blood, which cry aloud for resgeance. We a government are precluded from raising cannot laugh, but all the rest of the world,

But it is not true that the prisoners when they learn how Unconditional Sur-of war now in the city are treated with any render Grant writes to the Federal capital cruelty. They are in a large city, not be sieged, but partially blockaded by land and naval batteries from five or ten miles distant. They are provided with commo-dious and comfortable quarters, remote mond. from all military and naval works, or any other o'ject on which you may legitimate-ly fire, and are treated with all the consideration due to prisoners of war. They are surrounded by citizens of all classes and condition, and it cannot be regarded as an act of cruelty to place them in the immediate vicinity of the houses occupied by our wives and children.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS .-- A REBEL VIEW OF THE From the Richmond Examiner, July 16. The progress and present stage of the mighty Federal campaign of 1864 begins to be ludicrous. Disinterested spectators far off must be deriving amusement from it, though probably thinking, the farce has been played loog enough, and that a joke is a joke. We Confederates can scarcely— absurd as the performance is—find it in You know perfectly well that a fire such as I have described could not have had for its object the destruction of certain specified fixed military and naval works. But there are other peculiarities about the firing that preclude the supposition that its object was what you allege.

Having failed to frighten the Confederate commander into compliance with his described demands. Major 2000 and the mond, and there and then care and the care and then care and the care and t firing that preclude the supposition that its object was what you allege.

Having failed to frighten the Confederate commander into compliance with his unreasonable demands, Msjor Gen. Gill-more threw a few more shell (twenty-more threw as few more shell (twenty-seven in all) into the city for no conceivable U.S. Grant, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his masters in Washington that if they can replaced the transfer of the "rebellion." And now the irresiatible, inevitable U.S. Grant, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his masters in Washington that if they can replaced to the property of the property of the world and a crime if it would be an outrage and a crime if it were begun by you, but which becomes the "rebellion." And now the irresiatible, inevitable U.S. Grant, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his masters in Washington that if they can replaced the property of the world and outrage and a crime if it would be an outrage and a crime if it were begun by you, but which becomes the "rebellion." And now the irresiatible, inevitable U.S. Grant, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his master in Washington that if they can replace the property of the world and a crime if it word to world be an outrage and a crime if it were begun by you, but which becomes the "rebellion." And now the irresiatible, inevitable U.S. Grant, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his master in were begun by you, but which becomes the "rebellion." And now the irresiatible, inevitable U.S. Grant, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his master in were begun by you, but which becomes the "rebellion." And now the irresiatible, inevitable U.S. Grant, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his master in were begun by you, but which becomes the "rebellion." And now the irresiatible, a most imperative duty to your own people when it originates with that onemy. a few non-combatants, to show how far he could throw his projectiles, and satisfy a spirit of malice, and then ceased. From the 24th of August to the 27th of October not a shot or a shell was thrown into the most devoted, though respectful and disspirit of malice, and then ceased. From mutual co-operation is not only our most ardent prayer, but our belief, bordering even upon conviction.

The Atlanta papers have accounts of the manner in which the people of Georgia are treated by the cruel and blood thirsty enemy now desolating the beautiful Cherokes country:

"A few days since a detachment of twenty four men left Lebeston's army for the standard private houses in theirs: mond!" Why, he has been attending to the 24th of August to the 27th of October not a shot or a shell was thrown into the city. He, doubtless, supposed that by that time the non-combatants, whom he imagined he had frightened away, had returned to the city. For he knew very well that the composition of a large city situated as Charleston would not abandon their homes permanently and become homeless wan the composition of the 24th of August to the 27th of October not a shot or a shell was thrown into the city. He, doubtless, supposed that by that time the non-combatants, whom he imagined he had frightened away, had returned to the city. For he knew very well that the suburbs of Washington, while they have a fast vessel in the Potomac, with steam up, in their rear? Grant can attend for many weeks, paying it the most devoted, though respectful and distant attentions; but what comfort is this to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, as they it at attentions; but what comfort is this to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, as they it at attentions; but what comfort is this to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, as they it at a defenceless people, who you lead. The defenceless, absolutely require it at your hands. If you are an individual to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, as they it at the composition of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, as they it at the composition of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, as they it at a tentitions; but what comfort is this tant attentions; but what comfort is this tant attentions. Which is a difference less, absolutely require it at your hands. If you are an individual to the front, listening to Mr. Li

the begining of the fire to the immediately surrounding country to escape his shells, they would naturally, after so long an intermission of fire, return to the city to escape the malaria, more deadly than his projectiles.

of warring, he sgain opened fire, and threw and Baltimore?

a few shells into the city—just enough to frighten, irritate, and kill a few non-combatants, but not enough to produce any military result—and then ceased firing for pictorials of Europe, to the Charisari and Mr Punch, and the German Kladderadatsch On the 17th of November he again opened Not Louis XV. himself, "prosecuting his on the 17th of November he again opened and continued a very slow fire. It was that were killed, directing that after the 7th of this mouth, any citizen or soldier, without proper authority, caught within three miles of the railroad, should be immediately executed—that all citizens living within that distance on the sailroad must move and their houses are to be burned.

On the 17th of November he again opened and continued a very slow fire. It was apparent that the fire was especially directed at churches during the hours of public worship. Christmay day 1863—the anniversary of the advent of the Prince of the South this time, and their long series of invincible Generals, each of whom is, on any continued a very slow fire. It was opparent that the fire was especially directed at churches during the hours of public worship. Christmay day 1863—the anniversary of the advent of the Prince of the South this time, and their long series of invincible Generals, each of whom is, of invincible Generals, each of whom TY OF THE YANKEES,

From the Bichmond Examiner, July 16.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the Northern papers, and was published in the papers of this city; what purported to be an official correspondence between Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding the department of South Carolina, and Maj. Gen. Foster, commanking United States forces on Morris Island, relative to place. and has not been, what you allege, and us, but turned out our best Commissary they show besides that it has been conducted in a spirit of mere malice and when last heard of, was fast running away this point given to our Commander in the when last heard of, was fast running away this point given to our Commander in the many acquairty; but have heard of no If, therefore, your object in ordering or permitting the fire is the destruction of the pagne," to say nothing of his wagons and works you mention, it is very manifest that cannons, gunboats and transports, nor of your subordinates who immediately direct the carriages which contained his fair

companions, with their wardrobes.

Then the "grand raids," always destined to cut off Richmond, and chop up the Confederacy into two or four pieces, which usually come to a bad end, but which are always found to have—whatever else they may lack-abundance of preserves and cheeses, jellies, Scotch ales, sardines, and cognac, plenty of ladies' dresses, corsets, petticoate, together with silver plate and richly bound books and gold gems, all stolen; each of those grand armies and grand raids has its own day of popular favor; and as represented in the illustrations of New York with the silvertant. deace given in the Yankee journals, This letter of Gen. Jones exposes the real and original intent of Gilmore—shows the false and mendacions attempt of Foster to false and mendacions attempt of Foster to interpolate to the letter of Gilmore to Gen. Beauregard—the fresh pretext and Gen. Beauregard—the fresh pretext and they are at this moment in as safe a situation as the families of our citizens of our citizens which he would now set who dwell all around them.

Gen. Jones subtle Confidence against favor; and as represented in the illustrative depapers of New York, each of them does prisoners would be in perfect security, really seem, with its superb equipments, situation as the families of our citizens of our confidence and favor; and as represented in the illustrative depapers of New York, each of them does prisoners would be in perfect security, really seem, with its superb equipments, situation as the families of our citizens for our Confidence are presented in the illustrative depapers of New York, each of them does prisoners would be in perfect security, really seem, with its superb equipments, situation as the families of our citizens of our citizens of them does prisoners would be in perfect security. [Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,]

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Gen. Beauregard—the fresh pretext and filmsy pretence which he would now set the whold almost of our contederate people that they do not often get a sight of Frank Lesike or Harper's, Weekly; the sight of themselves in destroy its men, women and children, or as Gillmore expresses it, to reach the as Gillmore expresses it, to reach the in the United States, ond by all the Druggists and Dealers reverywhere in the United States, and by all the Druggists and Dealers reverywhere in the United States, and by all the Druggists and Dealers reverywhere in the United States, and by all the Druggists and Dealers reverywhere to the city." It then proceeds to before last presented its blaze as a target on thoroughbred chargers, would almost mylis.

Gen. Beauregard—the fresh pretext and filmsy pretence which he would now set they do dwell all around them.

We cannot leave the subject without reverse in the sight of themselves in destroy its men, women and children, or as Gillmore expresses it, to reach the as Gillmore expresses it, to reach the as Gillmore expresses it, to reach the assert which will further as the families of our citizens who dwell all around them.

We cannot leave the subject without reverse in marking apon a fact which will further as few contracts of the city, and to set they do ont often get a sight of Frank Lesike or Harper's, Weekly; the sight of themselves in those broad wood engravings, so cut up as the families of our condeterate people that they do not often get a sight of Frank Lesike or Harper's, Weekly; the sight of themselves in not contract which themselves in the condeterate people that they do ont often get a sight of Fran

habitants were driven from their homes, and the unarmed firemen and citizens had congregated for their assistance.

In regard to the alleged cruel treatment of the Yankee prisoners thus placed be-

fore Charleston. Gen. Jones' letter says:

To this city, thus circumstanced, the —should certainly make us take shame prisoners of war referred to in my letter of to ourselves that we, thus ragged and the 18th have been sent for safe keeping. all forlorn, pretend to resist so illustrated an cruelty, unknown to honorable warfare. army and nation. One day this whole history, rightly told, will make the universe hold its sides. Poor Louis Quinze was nothing to it; who "was said and even thought, to be 'prosecuting his conquests in Flanders,' when he let himself, like luggage, be carried thither, and no light lug-gage, covering miles of road. For he has his unblushing Chateauroux, with her band boxes and rouge pots, at his side. He has not only his Maison de Bouche and Valetaille without end, but his very troop of players, with their paste-board colluses under barrels, their kettles, fiddles, stage wardrobes; all mounted in wagons, tum-brils, second hand chaises—sufficient not are known; and at the head of snother of

to conquer Flanders, but the patience of the world." This last campaign, especially destined three months ago to conquer a continent, and thought to be stupendous enough to subdue a hemisphere, is likely to make in history the most grotesque picture of all.

True, we cannot yet fully enjoy the ludicrous aspect of it, because it is not yet
quite over, and preposterous as it is, has
coat, and will yet cost, tears and precious any question as to the observance or non-observance of the rules of honorable war-fare.

to whom the representation costs nothing, already enjoy the thing exceedingly; and will go off into convolutions of merriment from the swamps of the Appomattox, that if Lincoln can only find forces enough to keep the Confederate army out of Wash RETALIATION.

| From the Richmond Braminer, July 16.

Federal invaders being in Lexington Va., burned Ex-Gov. Letcher's house Confederate troops being in Maryland, have burned the house of Gov. Bradford, of that State, by way of retaliation. This is right. Mr Letcher having his property exposed to hostile incursion, by reason of his Government having taken away all the young men of that place by conscription and put them in our army had a right to expect, and to demand and it was the very least he was entitled to expect or demand, that when our army should be in that enemy's country they should have orders to retaliate upon some inhabitant thereof what their troops in-flicted on him and his. It is the com-

not only may, but ought to, slaughter prisoners. If they burn mills and private houses in your country, you must burn mills and private houses in theirs:

But it will occur to many readers to ask, is nobody entitled to retaliation— nobody entitled to protection except a Governor or Ex-Governor? Some private soldier may say, I also had a house; it was in the Valley of Virginia, too, or in Fauquier, or in Culpepper, or away in Tennesses or Georgia, and four years ago I left it and joined this army to fight, not only in defence of my own county or State, but of the whole Confederacy. I have been ordered where the Governme pleased; and now my house is charred ruins, my wife and little children are homeless and dependent upon the charity man-whose house, then, is to be burned it true, as our enemies say, that this Southern country is an aristocratic country? And if so, is John Letcher, Ex-Governor, one of the aristocrate? What, then, am I, and what am I fighting for?

Dangerous questions—a perilous line of reflection! Perhaps our Government has bethought it in time that it has a certain duty to perform to these men, as well as to the Ex Governor. We know enemy's country; but have heard of no man's house being burned except Gov. Bradford's, and it appears this produced "exasperation." Can it indeed be that our Government has a third time, and after the scenes of this year, sent an army across the Potomac in white kid gloves.

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